



Mi Universidad

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Nombre del tema; WOULD YOU LIKE TO DRIVE A FERRARI

Parcial; 2o

Nombre de la Materia; ingles

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Nombre de la Licenciatura; Nursing

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GRAMMAR

Would like

- We use "would like" (contraction: I'd like) to politely express what we want, likes and dislikes. We use it either with verbs and nouns.

Example (verb): I would like to eat a pizza now. WOULD LIKE + TO + VERB

Example (noun): I would like a Coke now. WOULD LIKE + NOUN

- We also use "would like" to make polite offers and requests.

Example (offer): Would you like some tea?

Example (request): I would like to get a return ticket for tomorrow.

- Questions and answers

Would you like to go to the concert with me? Yes, I would. / No, I would not or I wouldn't (contraction).

Be careful!

Don't contract "would" in affirmative short answers.

Example: Would you like to listen to music? Yes, I would NOT Yes, I'd.

b) Choose the correct answer: "a" or "b".

1. Sara: "B some cake?"

Marta: " Yes, please!".

a. do you like b. would you like

a. do you like b. would like

2. Steve: "What sort of music A ?".

Andy: " Dance music".

a. would you like b. do you like

3. Jana: "A a banana?"

Nick: "No, thanks I'm not hungry".

a. would you like b. do you like

a. do you like b. would you like

4. Liz: "A bananas?"

Paul: "Yes, I love them!".

5. Tony: "do you play tennis?"

Mike: " Yes, I do".

Tony: "A to play a game now?"

Mike: "Yeah, sure!"

6. I'm hot and thirsty. a cold drink.

a. I'd like b. I like

7. I'm tired. A to go to bed now.

a. I'd like b. I like

8. "A an apple, please!".

a. I'd like b. I like

9. A apples. They're my favorite fruit.

a. I like b. I'd like

10. I B to go to Italy for a holiday next year.

a. like b would like

SPEAKING

c) Work in pairs. Ask questions with "would like". Give true answers.

LISTENING

d)  Listen and complete the conversations with "would like to + verb".

- A: Would you like see Frozen this evening?
B: Sorry. No, I wouldn't. I'm not an animated movie fan.
- A: would you like to go to the concert with us?
B: Yes, they would.
- A: Who would like to have dinner at Mario's Restaurant?
B: We would!
- A: would you like to watch a music video?
B: Sounds good! Yes, I would.
- A: What would your sister

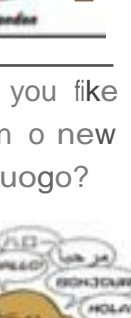
like to do

 this afternoon after class?
B: She would like to stay with her friends for an hour before dinner?
- A: When would your teacher like to record the video?
B: He would like to record the video tomorrow morning in class..

SPEAKING

e) Play the board game in group.

START

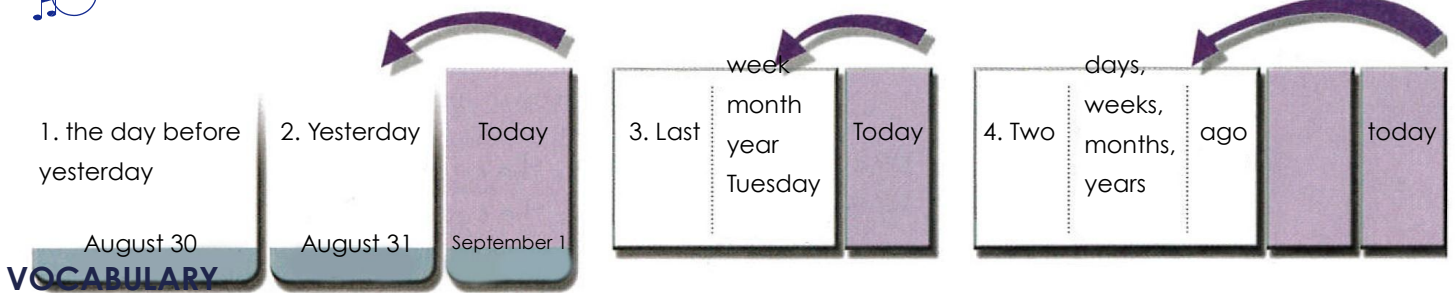
<p>What do you like to do in winter?</p> 	<p>Where would you like to go on holiday?</p> 	<p>What do you like to do in summer?</p> 	<p>What do you like doing in spring?</p> 	<p>Would you like to learn a new hobby?</p> 	<p>Do you like cooking?</p> 
<p>Which city would you really like to visit?</p> 	<p>What food would you like?</p> 	<p>What do you like doing in autumn?</p> 	<p>Would you like to move house?</p> 	<p>What kind of present would you like to get?</p> 	<p>Which famous person would you like to meet?</p> 
<p>Would you like to learn a new language?</p> 	<p>Do you like using a computer?</p> 	<p>What book would you like to read next?</p> 	<p>What do you like watching on TV?</p> 	<p>Do you like doing the housework?</p> 	<p>What sport do you like doing?</p> 
<p>Do you like meeting friends?</p> 	<p>Would you like to do next weekend?</p> 	<p>FINISH !!!) !!!) !!!)</p> 	<p>..a.</p>	<p>..a.</p>	<p>..a.</p>

PAST EVENTS

VOCABULARY

Describing times before today

a) ^{4.25} Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



VOCABULARY

Years, decade and centuries

b) ^{4.26} Read and listen.

1900= nineteen hundred
 1901= nineteen oh one
 2000= two thousand
 2001= two thousand one
 2010= twenty ten / two thousand ten

1990 to 1999= the nineties
 1901 to 2000= the twentieth century
 2001 to 2100= the twenty-first century

c) ^{4.27} Listen and circle the year.

- 1. 1913/1930 3. 1967/1976
- 2. 2016/2060 4. 2001/ 2021

SPEAKING

d) Choose five of the following years. Say a year to your partner. Your partner circles the year.

- 2008
- 1914
- 1910
- 1809
- 1955
- 1800
- 1998
- 1814
- 1615
- 2016
- 1922
- 2012

GRAMMAR

The past tense of "be".
Affirmative/ negative

Singular	Plural
I	We
He	You
She	They
}	}
was/wasn't at school yesterday.	were/weren't at home.

Example: There was a concert last night. Example: There were movies last weekend.

Questions

Singular	Plural
Was I ...?	Were we ...?
Was He ...?	Were you ...?
}	}
Yes, I was/ No, I wasn't	Yes, we was/ No, we wasn't
W s	he .? Was it
a S	He
	She it
	...?

He
She it

we
re
the
y
...?

yo
u
the
y



you
they

There was/ there were

Affirmative

Negative

There is (present) – there was (past).

There isn't (present)- there wasn't

Example: There was a concert last night.

There are (present) – there were (past)

Example: There were two movies last weekend

WH- questions

Where

When + was/were + subject + complement

Who

Example: Where were you last night?

Example: When was she in Italy?

Example: Who was at the party yesterday?

e) Complete with the Past Simple of "be".

1. A: Where were Paul and Jackie last night?

B: I don't know, but they were here.

2. A: was she at school yesterday?

B: No. She was at home.

3. A: When were you in Italy? Last year?

B: Last year? No, we was in Italy last year.

4. A: What time was the movie?

B: It was at 7:00.

5. A: were your parents at home at 10:00 last night?

B: No. They were at a play.

6. A: Who was at work on Monday?

B: Barry and Anne were . But I

SPEAKING

f) With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions about the calendar. Today is April 20th.

1. What day was yesterday?
2. What day was six days ago?
3. What day was one month ago?
4. What day was the day before yesterday?
5. What were the dates of last Saturday and Sunday?
6. What day was two months ago?

"Yesterday was April 19th"

APRIL						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

LISTENING

g)  4.28 Listen to the conversation about events and circle the correct day or month.

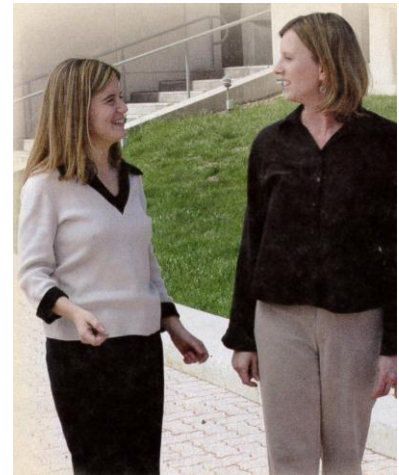
1. If today is Sunday, then the party was on (Saturday / **Friday** / Thursday).
2. If this is January, then their birthdays were in (**February** / December / January).
3. If today is Friday, then the game was on (Monday / Thursday / **Wednesday**).

LISTENING

Tell someone about an event

h)  4.29 Read and listen.

- A: Where were you last night?
 B: What time?
 A: At about 8:00.
 B: I was at home. Why?
 A: Because there was a great party at Celia's house.
 B: There was? Too bad I wasn't there!



SPEAKING

i) Make a list of places for an event in your city or town. Use the pictures for kinds of events.

With a partner, change the conversation in g) using your events. Then change roles.



LISTENING

j)  Listen and complete with numbers and dates.

Guide: The second head is of Thomas Jefferson. He was president of the United States from 1801 to to 1809.

Tourist 1: When was he born?

Guide: He was born in 1743 in Virginia. His parents were very rich.

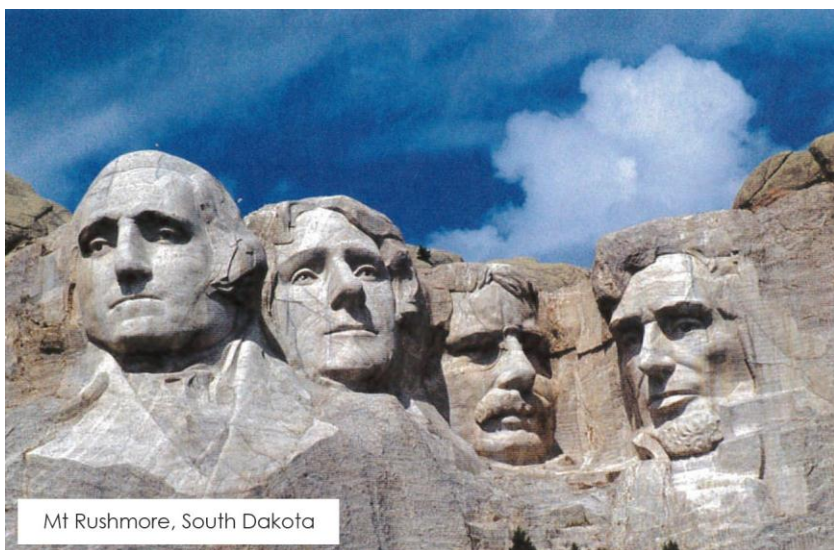
Tourist 1: Was he president after Washington?

Guide: No, he was the he was the third

President. Tourist 2: What's Jefferson

famous for?

Guide: Well, he's famous for writing the Declaration of Independence- that was when he was 33, before he was President- and for buying the state of Louisiana from Napoleon in 1803.



SPEAKING

k) With a partner, take turns to ask and answers the following questions:

- When were you born?
- Where were you born?
- Where was your mother/ father born?
- Where were your grandparents born?

READING



l) Look at the four statues. Who are they? Where are they? Label the photos with the people and cities.

Nelson
Rome

Garibaldi
Warsaw

Chopin
Paris

Joan of Arc
London

<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 	<p>4</p> 
<p>The statue of <u>chopin</u> in <u>Warsaw</u>.</p>	<p>The statue of <u>Joan of Arc</u> In <u>paris france</u>.</p>	<p>The statue of <u>nelson</u> in <u>London</u></p>	<p>The statue of <u>garibaldi</u> in</p>
<p><u>Chopin</u> was born in Mazovia in <u>Paris</u> in 1810. When he was seven years old he was already a brilliant pianist. He was a great composer and his piano music is world-famous and very popular.</p>	<p><u>Joan of Arc</u> was born in 1412 in the village of Domrémy in France. She was only a young girl but she was also a soldier and a famous leader in the war against the English.</p>	<p><u>Nelson</u> was born in Norfolk, <u>Rome</u> in 1758. He was a great sailor. He was famous for his victory against the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. His statue is in Trafalgar Square.</p>	<p><u>Garibaldi</u> was born in 1807. His family were from Genoa. In <u>France</u>. He was a famous politician and soldier, and a great leader.</p>

LISTENING

m)  4.31 Now listen and check your answers.


WRITING

n) Think of a famous statue of a person in your town, or in the capital city of your country.

Write a short text about it. Say where it is, who it is, and what the person was famous for.

Start like this: "The statue of ___ in ___. He/ she was ...".

LISTENING

o)  4.32 Where was Jason yesterday? Listen and complete the sentences.

1. At 6:00 he was in bed.
2. At 8:00 _____.
3. At 9:00 _____.
4. At 11:00 _____.
5. At 3:00 _____.
6. At 4:00 _____.
7. At 7:00 _____.
8. At 10:00 _____.

